

than one minute half the bells in the office began to ring violently. The lodgers above had lost their lights. The \$20 was fairly won.



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1861.

Rowland Adrift.

None of the Democratic papers in this Legislative District, advocate the election of George H. Rowland. Alas! for the Dictators' pet candidate.

Mr. Walton's Speech.

We were pleased to listen, as we did on Wednesday night last, to the able and patriotic address made by the Hon. James H. Walton, Treasurer of the Philadelphia Mint, at the meeting at the Indian Queen Hotel, in this borough, to the soldiers of Capt. Slutters Company, now organizing as Company F, of Col. Staunton's regiment. In it the speaker, took the bold, unanswerable ground that this rebellion had been hatching for years; and that it mattered not who had been inaugurated President on the 4th of March last, the status of the country, through the machinations of vile traitors, would have been the same that it is now. The Hon. gentleman most eloquently sustained the position, that for Northern men to cry peace at this time, is to abet treason, and that there should be no offer of compromise save from the cannon's mouth. The subjugation of the rebels was all that was left for the true friends of the Union to do. Taken all in all, the speech was Union up to the hilt; and stamped the speaker as second to no man in his love for and determination to support the Union.

Important to Election Judges.

We publish to-day the laws of Pennsylvania, authorizing the Volunteers from this State, in the services of the United States, to vote for State and County officers in their several encampments. We also, publish the able opinion of Attorney General Meredith as to the application of the provisions of the Laws to the present emergency, and would invite the careful attention of Election officers to both. In many of the counties of the State the Sheriffs, in their usual proclamation, fix the time for the meeting of the return Judges, in November. In our own county the time fixed for such meeting is on Friday immediately succeeding the day of election. It is the duty of the return judges to meet on that day, under the proclamation; but we think there can be no doubt that it is equally their duty when they do so meet to adjourn until the day fixed by the law we publish this week before consummating the work to be done by them.

Rush's Philadelphia Light Cavalry.

We notice that a recruiting office for this regiment has been opened in Stroudsburg, two doors west of the Jeffersonian Office. This is a rare opportunity for the active young men of our county to enter a most agreeable branch of the military service of the country. The Colonel of this regiment, Richard Henry Rush, is a graduate of West Point, and was a classmate of Gen. G. B. McClellan. He has been severely wounded in the Mexican war. The Lieut., Col. McArthur, formerly of the U. S. Artillery, has been in service sixteen years. Every comfort is provided for the men, and young men who enlist may rest assured that they will be well taken care of. The present camping ground of the regiment is described in the Philadelphia Press as a most beautiful place, provided with every convenience; and as the horses are already on the ground, active drill dispels the ennui so usual in camps of instruction. It is expected that the regiment, when full, will proceed to the seat of war on horseback, instead of by the usual railroad route. A better opportunity for our young men will not again turn up.

The very best medicines in use among us are those prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. He is a graduate of the Penn. University, whose connection with that celebrated College of Medicine has conferred more distinction upon it, than its Diploma has upon him. His remedies have become household words not only in this country, but in almost every region of the earth inhabited by man. Their extraordinary fame has arisen from their extraordinary virtues, and these are certified by men of the highest station. We publish in our issue to-day, a document signed by the Mayors of the great cities in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Peru, and Brazil each of whom certify that the physicians and druggists of their respective localities have given their assurance of the uniform good effects and superior virtues of Doct. Ayer's preparations. This is evidence which should satisfy the most sceptical, of their efficacy, and we beg our readers to refer to it. Especially do they speak with glowing praise of his Sarsaparilla—the beneficial effects and truly remarkable cures that have been realized from its use. [New York Sunday Times]

To the Polls.

Next Tuesday, voters, we will again have the privilege of going to the polls and casting our votes for those whom we may deem most worthy of our support.—This is no trifling privilege, and one which when properly used, results in great good. It is the imperative duty of every honest freeman, to cast his vote so that it may tend to purify the political atmosphere.—To do this, those who make politics a trade; those who assume to hold offices in their hands and deal them out, as a gambler does his cards, to those whom they can render subservient to their unworthy aspirations,—such rotten wire-pullers, voters, deserve most richly at your hands on next Tuesday, a withering rebuke.—We trust you will give them their deserts.

You will remember that a Representative joint Convention was held in the Court House of this place, a few weeks since, and that by a trickery and fraud unprecedented in the history of such Conventions in this Legislative District, deprived a worthy man of a nomination to which he was fairly entitled, because the rotten wire pullers found him to be too honest, independent and straight forward to be rendered a tool to carry out their long since laid selfish schemes. Therefore the dictators conspired against him and deprived him of that which was justly his own, and made so too, by the people, in spite of the gambling politicians. The wire-pullers then put in nomination their pet, George H. Rowland, a man whose loyalty is strongly called in question, and they ask you to vote for him because he is their man.

Let every one then, who regards justice and right as superior to trickery and fraud; every voter who regards an upright loyal man as being more worthy than the wirepullers' pliant tool with questioned loyalty,—let all such cast their votes for the Union Peoples' man—John C. Westbrook. And thus will trickery, corruption, and doubted loyalty, together with their adjuncts, the gambling wire pullers, be signally rebuked, and your manhood vindicated against the gross insults of these tricksters in attempting to compel you to elect to the Legislature their pet tool, G. H. Rowland. Let every one then be up and do his duty until the polls close on next Tuesday, and John C. Westbrook will be our next Representative by an overwhelming vote. But why talk? The people understand their duty and are doing it nobly. The dictators' candidate is bound to be laid out.

Don't Like It.

The *Milford Herald* seems to think that we ought not to say anything against its master's candidate for the Legislature. We can easily excuse the folly of the *Herald* in thus presuming to dictate to us what we ought or ought not to do; for it has no voice of its own, and is simply a puppet in the hands of the chief of the wire-pullers. But we would take this occasion to remind it that we are entirely free from its master's dictation, and are therefore at perfect liberty to do whatever propriety may suggest. Besides this, it is entirely too small an institution to receive further notice from us at this time. It may as well know, however, that the people have taken its masters' candidate in hand and are fully determined to lay him out next Tuesday.

Crowing.

The Chiefs drank freely and sang sweetly in triumph after they had slaughtered Mr. Westbrook, as they imagined they had, by their late-packed Convention. They knew that Mr. Westbrook was too honest and upright to be made a tool of by them to advance their selfish purposes, and therefore they sought to slaughter him, and put in nomination George H. Rowland who is a man just to their liking. The Chiefs then thought the people would be compelled to obey their orders; that they would not dare to even attempt to thwart their purposes; that the people fear the Chiefs in their imperial plausage, and that therefore their dictation would be meekly obeyed by those very persons whose undoubted wishes they had set at defiance.

We decidedly mistake the signs of the times, if the setting of next Tuesday's sun don't suffice to teach these rotten wire-pulling Chiefs, that the people are yet free and dare proclaim their manhood in spite of their frowns or their imperial thunder. They will not support an objectionable man, to please the Chiefs, after they have attempted to slaughter a good man in order to make room for their pet. The people have the voting to do this Fall, and, if we are not mistaken, a decided majority will vote for John C. Westbrook for Representative.

Military Meeting.

A Military Meeting will be held on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the public house of Charles Saylor, E-q, in Hamilton township, to recruit Volunteers for our Army. Speeches will be made Samuel S. Dreher, E-q, and others.

Fright and Money.

The Rowland wire-pullers of Pike, we learn, are greatly exercised and awfully frightened, and are pouring out their money like water to make Rowland voters. But the Dictators' power is broken; their prestige is gone, and the honest voters are set free from the influence of their beguiling money and delusive promises, and are going to elect Westbrook by an overwhelming vote, in spite of the pipe-layers protests and Rebel sympathizing whinnings.

Secession Papers.

The New-York Day-Book and Daily News were for a long time advocating the Rebels cause with all their power; and in consequence of their undoubted secessionism the Government stopped their circulation a few weeks since. According to a letter of a correspondent from the neighborhood of the home of the wire-pullers' candidate, it appears that Mr. Rowland said that these vile secession sheets "were the only papers fit to be taken, and that their sentiments were his." Yet he tells us, since his nomination by the packed Convention, that he is a Union man. Don't this seem a little funny, and, for this season of the year, remarkably cool? Who can doubt his sentiments at heart?

Strange.

It is well known that George H. Rowland, the candidate for the Assembly put forward by the late packed Convention, has the undivided support of the Breckinridges and original sympathizers with Jeff. Davis; and that all the meetings held to advance his political interests, have been officered and entirely controlled by men of this stripe. Such are the special lovers of Mr. Rowland, and the most bitter haters of Mr. Westbrook. But Mr. Rowland tells us that he is a Union man and has no sympathy with secessionism. Then why is it that these strange characters are so warmly attached to him, if he has no feelings in common with them and their idol Jeff. Davis? Now is not this a little strange, and does it not look just slightly as if there was a nigger in the fence?

Continuation of Court Proceedings.

Bash vs. Brown, As stated in our last weeks issue this case was on trial when we went to press. The jury on Saturday rendered their verdict in favor of the plaintiff for fifty cents damages. The plaintiff having brought the suit to try the right, only claimed nominal damages. The following Deeds were acknowledged in open Court by the Sheriff.

- For a piece or tract of land, situate in Hamilton township, containing two acres more or less, to Charles Featherman, for \$83.25.
- For all the right, title and interest of Ferdinand Kester of and to a certain tract or pieces of land situate in Stroud township, containing fifty acres more or less, to William S. Rees, for \$55.00.
- For a tract or piece of land situate in Polk township, containing 150 acres more or less, to Samuel S. Dreher, for \$491.
- For a tract of land situate in Hamilton township, containing 32 acres, to Charles B. Keller, for \$50.
- For a tract of land, situate in Polk township, containing 121 acres and 130 perches, to Thomas Craig, for \$1150.
- For a tract or piece of land, situate in Hamilton township, containing 47 acres, more or less, to Luch Ann Kester, for \$940.
- For a tract or piece of land, situate in Polk township, containing 33 acres, to David Gregory, for \$305.
- For a tract of land situate in Smithfield township, containing 5 acres and 11 perches, to John Boys, for \$241.
- For a tract of land in Chesnut Hill township, containing 34 acres, to Lewis Heller, for \$453.
- For two tracts or pieces of land, situate in Tobyhanna township, one of them containing fifty acres for \$5.00, and the other containing seventy five acres more or less, for \$50 to Hon. John Merwine.
- For a lot of land in Kresgeville, containing in front on the public road 100 feet and 150 deep, to John Kunkle, for \$5.000.
- For a tract or piece of land, situate in Pocomo township, containing 33 acres more or less, to Jacob Stauffer, for \$39.75.

Elections—The Law in Relation to Militia and Volunteers.

The following is the Act of the Legislature authorizing the Militia and Volunteers of the State to vote at general elections when called out of the State in the service of their country:—

PROVISIONS IN CASE ANY OF THE MILITIA OR VOLUNTEERS SHALL BE IN ACTUAL SERVICE AT THE TIME OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.

SECTION. 43. Whenever any of the citizens of this Commonwealth, qualified as heretofore provided, shall be in any actual service in any detachment of the militia or corps of volunteers, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, on the day of the general election as aforesaid, such citizens may exercise the right of suffrage at such place as may be appointed by the commanding officer of the troop or company to which they shall respectively belong, as fully as if they were present at the usual place of election: Provided, That no member of any such troop or company shall be permitted to vote at the place so appointed, if at the time of such election he shall be within ten miles of the place at which he

would be entitled to vote if not in service as aforesaid.

SEC. 44. The proceedings for conducting such elections shall be, as far as practicable, in all respects the same as are herein directed in the case of general elections, except that the captain or commanding officer of each company or troop shall act as judge, and that the first lieutenant, or officer second in command, shall act as inspector of such election, so far as shall relate to such company or troop; and in case of the neglect or refusal of such officers, or either of them to serve in such capacity, the officer or officers next in command in such company or troop shall act as judge or inspector, as the case may be.

SEC. 45. The officer authorized to perform the duties of judge shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the officer who shall act as inspector, and as soon as such officer shall have been sworn or affirmed, he shall administer the proper oath of affirmation to the officer who-duty it shall be to act as judge; and such officer acting as judge shall appoint two persons to act as clerks, and shall administer to them the proper oaths or affirmations.

SEC. 46. The several officers authorized to conduct such election, shall take the like oaths or affirmations, shall have the like powers, and they, as well as other persons who may attend, vote, or offer to vote at such election, shall be subject to the like penalties and restrictions as are declared or provided in this act, in the case of elections by the citizens at the usual place of election.

SEC. 47. Within three days after such election, the judges thereof shall respectively transmit through the nearest post-office, a return thereof, together with the tickets, tally-list and list of votes, to the Prothonotary of the county in which such electors would have voted if not in military service. And the said Judge shall transmit another return of such election to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, as the case may be, who shall make a general return, under his hand and seal, of the votes of all the companies or troops under his command, and shall transmit the same through the nearest post office, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 48. It shall be the duty of the Prothonotary of the county to whom such returns shall be made, to deliver to the return judges of the said county, a copy, certified under his hand and seal, of the return of votes so transmitted to him by the judges of the election in the companies or troops aforesaid.

SEC. 49. The return judges of the proper county or counties in which the volunteers or militiamen aforesaid may have resided at the time of being called into actual service as aforesaid, shall meet on the second Tuesday in November next after the election. And when two or more counties are connected in the election, the meeting of the judges from each county shall be postponed in such case until the Friday following the second Tuesday in November.

SEC. 50. The return judges so met shall include in their enumeration the votes so returned, and thereupon shall proceed in all respects in the like manner as is provided in this act in cases where all the votes shall have been given at the usual places of election.

Killed.

Major Arnold C. Lewis, of the 46th Pennsylvania Regiment, formerly editor of the *Catsaqua Herald*, was murdered in cold blood at Darn-town, Md., on Sunday last, by a private named Lanahan, under the following circumstances:—Lanahan got into a fight with a comrade, in punishment for which Major Lewis had him tied to the rear of a baggage wagon. Soon after he was informed that Lanahan had got loose and had procured a gun. Major Lewis, accompanied by Assistant Surgeon Rogers, rode up to Lanahan, and ordered him to give up the gun. Lanahan refused, and while Lewis was in the act of dismounting to enforce his order, Lanahan shot him through the back with a charge of buck-shot and ball. Lewis fell and expired without uttering a word. The murderer was arrested, and was to be tried by a drum head court. The body of the deceased was brought to Catsaqua on Thursday, and from thence taken to Wilkesbarre—his native home—on Friday. Major Lewis leaves a young wife, having been married only last March.

FAME.

BY THE BARD OF THE EASTON HALL OF FASHION. Earn your own glory; urge no claims for fame, On account of another's immortalized name, Remember, Pope says, 'twill not aggrandize cowards, To have flow in their veins, all the blood of the Howards. What if your fathers, have noble deeds done; And thereby with Justness, pre-eminence won In church or in State, can the sire's mantle be spread At will, on a degenerate and graceless son's head! Rely not on that, this age is too keen, To honor the man, who is borrowing sheen From other men's labors. Worth alone gives renown, On pretension the wise and good, ever will crown. Depend on yourself, for true honor in life, Gainst the snares in your pathway, wage terrible strife; With virtue your armor, and truth, as your guide, Safe over all hindrance to fame, you will ride. Then whatever your origin, lofty or low, Justice, the well earned reward will bestow, The guardian of praise, (like that meted to Pyle For clothes of the choicest materials and style.) A splendid arment of Fall and Winter clothing, at Pyle's Fashion Hall, opposite the old Easton Bank.

The Difference.

A correspondent writes that George H. Rowland, the dictators' candidate, "has been heard to say distinctly by responsible persons, that he would have nothing to do with any of the Republican papers, and that the New York *Day Book* and *Daily News* (both secession) were the only papers fit to be taken, and their sentiments were his."

While John C. Westbrook, the Union peoples' candidate, says in his card: "I elected, I pledge myself to a vigorous support of the Government in prosecuting the present war, not that I am in favor of war but believing it now to be an actual necessity, and the only means of securing a speedy and honorable peace."

This may account for the fact that all those tinged with secessionism are going so strongly for Rowland, and also tell us why they are so bitterly opposed to Mr. Westbrook, who declares himself emphatically in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Need loyal men hesitate as to which of these men is entitled to their support?

Our Schools.

We are requested to state that the Borough Free Schools will commence on Monday the 7th of October next. The Academy school will be under the charge of the Rev. J. E. Miller, assisted by Georgiana Blair, and Wm. H. Wolfe.

The Bark street school will be taught by Kate Jansan; the Race school will be taught by Jane Barry; and the school near the grave yard by Miriam D. Waters.

The Latest War News.

The position of affairs at and near Washington remains without material change. Our troops have been erecting earthworks along their new line, and there is great activity among them. It is now clearly ascertained that the Rebels have not sent any of their forces to the Upper Potomac; they have merely retired further back into Virginia. Their lines extend from Occoquan and Manassas to Fairfax Court-House, Manassas being their base operations. It is reported that they have several regiments below Leesburg. Although there seems to be, among those qualified to judge, no apprehension of an immediate attack on Washington, an opinion of an English gentleman is quoted at the capital, to the effect that the Rebel army has advanced and that a speedy engagement is not improbable. The latest reports state that the Rebel pickets are one mile beyond Falls Church.

Reports were yesterday in circulation at Cairo that Gen. Polk, with 20,000 men, had taken possession of Mayfield, Ky., but they were not generally believed. A new Military Department of the Pacific is contemplated. It is to comprise California, Oregon, New-Mexico, and Arizona. Gen. Mansfield is to have charge of it, Gen. Sumner and Halleck being ordered home.

He Repudiates the action of the packed Convention. COL. MOTT realizing the odium attached to the nomination of George H. Rowland, by the late packed Convention, comes out boldly in a Card and denies that he had any thing to do with palming him off on the public. We are glad to see that the Col. has this much self-respect. But Col. the evidence is decidedly against you. We have strong evidence that you did have much to do with it, and indeed, almost all. But we are nevertheless rejoiced at your repentance even at this late hour.

The conspirators to slaughter Mr. Westbrook in the late packed Convention, complain that he repudiates the snap resolution to observe the action of the Convention, which was there sprung upon him, for the purpose of binding him hand and foot so that they might use him at their leisure. He did not promise unconditionally to be governed by the resolution. He said he saw nothing wrong in it. Nor did any one else at that particular time, except the conspirators who knew all about it. But Mr. Westbrook remained true to every pledge that he made, until he was absolved or set free from every moral obligation by the fraudulent and deceptive action of the conspirators.

Military Punishment.

The military regulations of the United States laws prescribe the following punishment for military offences, all of which are applicable to volunteers who have been sworn into the United States service:— Mutiny.—"Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause or join in any mutiny or sedition in any troops or company in the service of the United States, or in any party, post, detachment or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted." Desertion.—"All officers and soldiers who have received pay, or have been duly enlisted in the service of the United States, and shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by sentence of a court-martial shall be inflicted." Absence without leave on the part of a non-commissioned officer or soldier, upon being convicted thereof, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a court-martial. Adversity to desert is punished with death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by a court-martial. Drunkenness on the part of a soldier is punishable by such corporal punishment as shall be inflicted by sentence of a court-martial. Reproachful Speeches by soldiers are punishable by confinement. Quarrels and affrays by soldiers are punishable by arrest and confinement, and at the discretion of a court-martial.

Enlistment in Pennsylvania.—Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation prohibiting all persons from raising volunteers in Pennsylvania otherwise than by the authority of the Governor; especially forbidding the raising of volunteers for regiments from other States, and also forbidding all citizens of Pennsylvania from enlisting in or attaching themselves to any such irregular and unlawful organizations, and warning all persons that in disobeying this proclamation they will be disregarding the Government of the United States, as well as defying the laws of the State, and violating their duties as soons and citizens of the Commonwealth. It is estimated that 6,000 Pennsylvania volunteers have already enlisted in other State regiments.

Mr. Meredith's Opinion.

We publish below the opinion of Mr. Meredith, the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, as to the right of the volunteers from our State to vote at the coming election. Our readers will form their own judgment in reference to it: Attorney General's Office, Harrisburg, Sept. 27, 1861.

My opinion is requested by the Governor on the following questions, viz: First. What volunteers will be entitled to vote at the approaching general election, in their camp? Second. I am clearly of the opinion that no volunteers will be entitled to vote in their camps, except such as are in actual military service in conformity with law; such as are in service under the authority of the Governor, on the requisition of the President of the United States. All the field officers of such regiments will be commissioned by the Governor, and the holding of such commissions by the field officers will be a fair test of the regiments, to vote.

Second. The Act of Assembly provides that the volunteers may exercise the right of suffrage; of course they have as much right to vote for County officers as for any other.

W. M. MEREDITH, Attorney General.

Since writing the above an additional question has been propounded to me, viz: Where men from several counties are in the same company, what course is to be pursued? I am of opinion that in such cases there should be separate ballot boxes, tally-lists, &c., for each county, and of the voters entitled to vote in such county.

W. M. MEREDITH, Attorney General. September 28, 1861.

ROWLAND'S CARD.

It will be noticed that we publish an advertisement in another part of this paper signed by some of Mr. Rowland's friends, charging John C. Westbrook with disapproving of Col. Henry S. Mott's course as Senator in reference to the present war. Our readers will observe that Rowland's friends do not deny that he is openly in sympathy with the Southern Rebels. The charge has been made upon him and is not contradicted. We can now only say that we publish this Card as a matter of business and that we are well satisfied that John C. Westbrook is a true and loyal friend of the Union, and we are just as well satisfied, from evidence in our possession, that Rowland is not.

New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1861. FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat Flour, the sales are 29,700 bbls. at \$5 10a\$5 24 for superfine State and Western; \$5 75a\$5 85 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio. Rye flour at \$2 75a\$4. Corn Meal at \$2 75a\$2 80 for Jersey, and \$3 05a\$3 15 for Brandywine. GRAIN—Wheat; the sales include 23,400 bush. Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at \$1 11a\$1 16. Oats at 32a\$44c. Rye; sales of 5,800 bush. River at 75c., and small lots at 70c. Corn; sales of 187,000 bush at 45a49c. for damaged; 55a56c. for Western Yellow. PROVISIONS—Pork; the sales are 3,750 bbls. at \$14 62a\$14 75 for Mess. Cut Meats, sales of 68 bbls. at 44a5c. for Shoulders, and 54c. for Dry Hams.

MADISON HOUSE,

Nos. 37 & 39 North Second Street, Above Market, Philadelphia.

The subscribers (formerly of the BARLEY SHEAF HOTEL) have leased the above named well established stand, and from former experience and a determination to be unremitting in assiduity to make our guests welcome and comfortable, especially solicit not only our former customers, but the public in general, to patronize our establishment. Our accommodations being more convenient and extensive, we can furnish comforts to our patrons, not formerly in our power, and at equally reasonable prices. There being a well furnished RESTAURANT and good Stabling attached, we confidently hope for an increased public patronage.

M. WATSON, T. P. WATSON. October 3, 1861.—3m.

Sharp Shooters

ATTENTION!

40 Men Wanted, to fill up the ranks of the Monroe Guards, to be known as Company F, in Col. Staunton's Regiment, now encamped at Camac's Woods near Philadelphia. Each recruit comes under pay as soon as his name is enrolled, and will be sent to Camp free of charge. This is a rare opportunity to enter the service of the country. Apply at the Recruiting Station, at the Indian Queen Hotel, Stroudsburg, Pa., where a sample of the uniform can be seen and all information obtained. GEO. K. SLUTTER, Capt. Stroudsburg, Pa. Sept. 26, 1861.